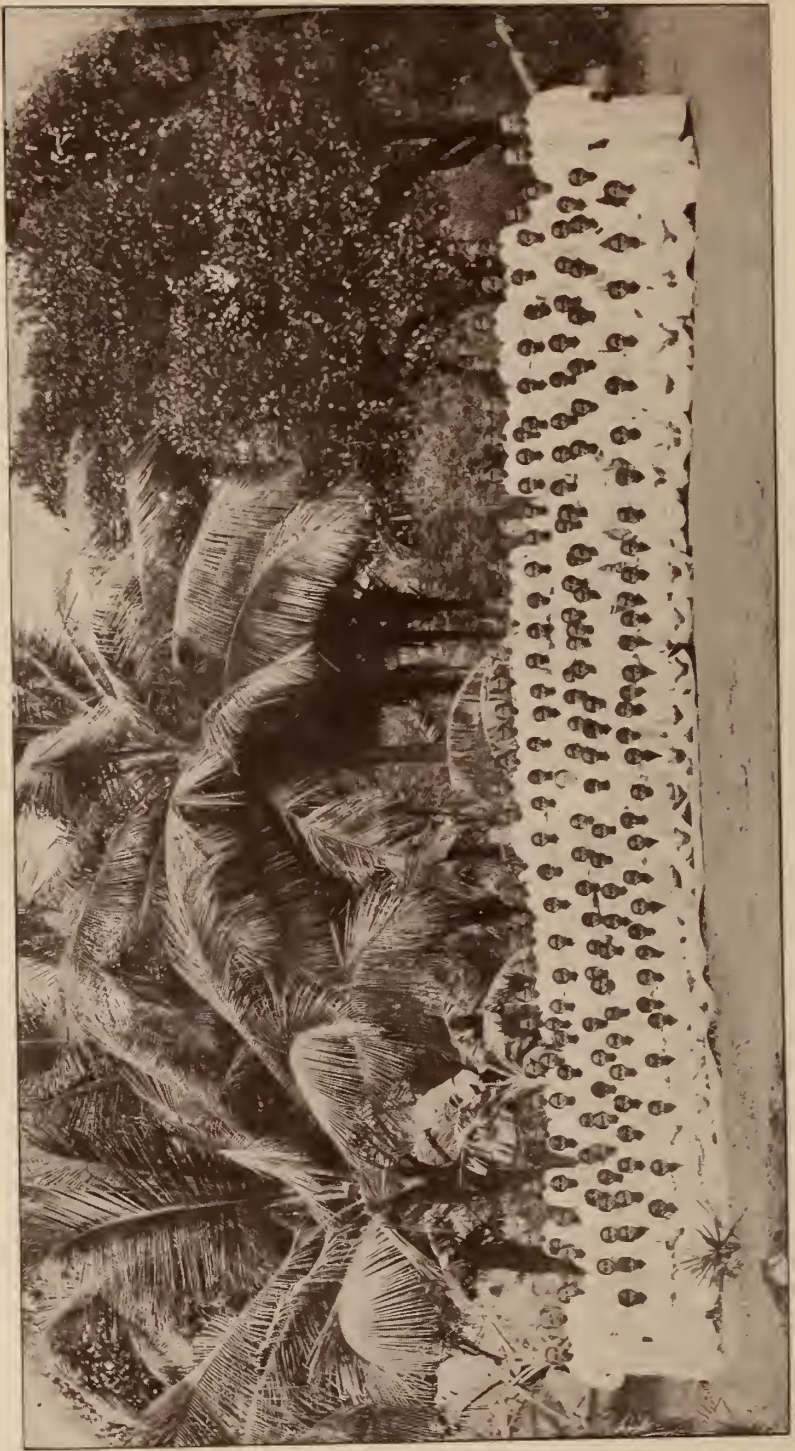


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GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, UDUVIL, CEYLON. (See page 197.)

Life and Light

Vol. XLI.

MAY, 1911

No. 5

Letters, delayed by the deep snows in Eastern Turkey, have brought recently the heavy tidings of the death of Miss Maria B. Poole of Har-
MARIA B. POOLE. Miss Poole went out in 1905, accompanying Miss Bush
POOLE. when she returned without her dear associate, Miss Seymour. During these few, brief years Miss Poole has made a large place for herself in the work, and has been most effective as a touring missionary. In January, while making one of these tours, she was seized with a severe bronchial cold and as she did not throw it off, she was taken, under escort of Dr. Browne and Dr. Atkinson, to the hospital in Harpoot, where after a few days of serious illness she seemed to be recovering. Her heart, however, showed signs of weakness and on February 2d, a slight effort in moving about the house brought on an attack of acute heart failure from which the most assiduous and skillful medical care failed to revive her. Miss Poole was a member of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York and was supported by the women and young people of that church. Before she went to Turkey she was associated with the work of the Student Volunteer Movement as an office assistant in New York City. Her splendid qualifications for service and her whole-souled consecration make this sudden blow a terrible affliction to the hard-pressed missionaries in Harpoot. Where shall we look for one to take up the work she so loved?

A further account of Miss Poole's work, prepared by Miss Bush, will appear in the June number of LIFE AND LIGHT.

After some years of pathetic and patient invalidism, Mrs. Nagasaka "fell on sleep" at Kobe, Japan, February 8th. In 1890, Mrs. Nagasaka, then
CLARA BROWN Clara Brown, a New Hampshire girl and a graduate of Mt.
NAGASAKA. Holyoke, went to Niigata as a missionary of the Woman's Board of Missions. She did an effective evangelistic work there, endearing herself to her associates. After fourteen years in this service, she married Mr. Nagasaka, a Japanese pastor at Hakodate, and entered most heartily with him into his work for his own people. During the past few years, she has been almost helpless, and her beautiful spirit together with her hus-

band's unwearying and devoted care of her, have left a sweet memory throughout the mission.

The illness which rendered it necessary for Miss Alice C. Bewer of Aintab, Turkey, to come to this country on sick leave in January, has culminated in a serious surgical operation which she underwent at Clifton Springs Sanitarium. We are glad to learn that Miss Bewer is now recovering her health and strength.

After nearly three months of painful invalidism in the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Miss Harriet L. Osborne is beginning to show slight improvement, and it is hoped that she will ultimately regain the full use of the injured knee. Unexpected complications have made the process of recovery slow and difficult, and it will be some time before Miss Osborne will be able to resume her work.

Mrs. Clarence D. Ussher of Van, Turkey, met with a severe accident some weeks ago by falling on the ice. The spine was injured and she has suffered acutely. Later letters bring the good news of steady improvement. Many friends have sympathized with the Van circle in the succession of illnesses which has visited them during the past months.

Dr. and Miss Woodhull of Foochow, China, recently issued an interesting invitation, asking the missionaries who have been in Foochow, twenty-five years or more, to join with them in celebrating their own Quarter Centenary of service as missionaries, at a dinner given by them at their home in Ponasang, on February 23d. Among the names on the program of after-dinner exercises are Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Miss Jewell, Dr. Kinnear, Mr. George Hubbard, Dr. Peet, Dr. Samuel L. Gracey, and the Right Reverend Bishop Price.

Dr. Mary A. Holbrook of Kobe, Japan, who died at her brother's home in East Haven, Conn., in December, 1910, left a bequest of some hundreds of dollars to Kobe College and to missionary friends. As Dr. Holbrook's entire estate was valued at a small amount, this legacy affords one more instance of the devotion of our missionaries to the work they have carried on, when they come to lay it down.

The "Jubilee Symposium" in this number of *LIFE AND LIGHT*, owes much to the attractive pamphlet issued by the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions,—*"The Story of the Jubilee."* Its tasteful cover has the picture of the Pageant angels as seen last year at the Northfield Summer School, and it is full of interesting facts about the "Jubilee Pageant which has crossed the continent." It

contains also the pictures of the "Jubilee Troupe." This booklet may be obtained from M. H. Leavis, West Medford, Mass., price ten cents.

The eighth session of the Northfield Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies will be held in East Northfield, Mass., July 14

NORTHFIELD to 21, 1911. The text-book for next year just published
 SUMMER SCHOOL. is entitled, *The Light of the World*, and is the study of Christianity and non-Christian faiths. The author, Robert E. Speer, is well known as an expert in the study of missionary subjects and in comprehension of present problems in missionary work. Daily lectures upon this book will be given and there will be study classes including a normal class and others of a more general nature; also discussion of methods and a variety of opportunity familiar to those who have ever attended this school. Let every local society consider the possibility of sending a delegate. Camping parties for young women are already organizing. Miss Helen B. Calder will take charge of the Congregational camping party. Application for rooms will be made to Mr. A. G. Moody, East Northfield, Mass.

E. H. S.

Miss McLaren's article on page 202 gives most interesting glimpses of the life of a touring missionary. It is evident that for such work there must

A TOURING be special expenses, and this is the case in Van.
 MISSIONARY'S NEEDS. Miss McLaren needs about \$75 this year to meet the initial cost of her tours, including the price of a horse, a tent in which to sleep, bedding, dishes and other accessories of tent life. A temporary and wholly inadequate outfit has thus far been used. Other expenses, including the care of her horse and the wages of her trusty servant without whom she cannot safely travel, make the sum called for about \$200, of which \$50 is already pledged. As so many are planning for the joys of their summer life, in camp or comfortable bungalow or cottage during the vacation season, is there not some one who will be glad to make the hardships of this brave evangelistic worker less severe?

The whole \$150 or any part of it will be most gratefully received by the treasurer, Sarah Louise Day.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the I. M. U. will be held at Clifton Springs from May 31st to June 6th. All missionaries on furlough or those

INTERNATIONAL who are retired from active service, are cordially
 MISSIONARY UNION. invited to attend this stimulating conference. The general topic for this year is stated as the title of Dr. Mott's new book, "The Decisive Hour of Christian Missions." Those desiring entertain-

ment should apply at once to Mrs. H. J. Bostwick, Clifton Springs, New York.

Mrs. T. Clayton Welles, whose death occurred February 1st, at Eddington, Pa., will be remembered as one who was always interested in the A WORKER work of the Woman's Board. For eight years she was the GONE. corresponding secretary of the Old Colony Branch, during her husband's pastorate in Taunton, Mass. In her earlier home in the West and later in her home in Lowell, Mass., as well as in the church with which she was connected at the time of her death, Mrs. Welles showed the same energetic and devoted spirit, so that far beyond the broken home circle will reach the influence of her love for Christ's kingdom upon earth.

ANNUAL MEETING. By invitation of the Eastern Connecticut Branch, the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held November 8 and 9, 1911, in Norwich, Conn.

During the year ending February 18, 1911, the Suffolk Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, which held an interesting and helpful annual GIFTS FROM THE meeting with the Congregational Church in Waltham, SUFFOLK BRANCH. March 7th, contributed for its regular pledged work through the Woman's Board treasury, \$15,846.19. For special objects, its treasurer, Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook, received in addition the sum of \$128.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 18 TO MARCH 18, 1911

	For Regular Work.	For Buildings.	For Special Objects.	From Legacies.	Total.
1910	\$6,681.72	\$1,147.50	\$140.17	\$6,741.38	\$14,710.77
1911	4,657.53	4,329.14	66.00	2,491.71	11,544.38
Gain		3,181.64			
Loss	2,024.19		74.17	4,249.67	3,166.39

FOR FIVE MONTHS TO MARCH 18, 1911

1910	35,808.27	7,565.20	861.61	26,296.73	70,531.81
1911	35,132.85	10,315.64	741.77	12,987.63	59,177.89
Gain		2,750.44			
Loss	675.42		119.84	13,309.10	11,353.92

SUSAN REED HOWLAND

BY JULIA E. GREEN

Miss Green is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Green, early missionaries of the American Board to the Ceylon Mission, and has recently returned from Uduvil, where she has for several years given most valuable service, as Miss Howland's associate in the care of the girls' school.

AMONG the people for whom she has labored so long, Susan Reed Howland was born and spent her childhood. Her parents were missionaries of the American Board in Ceylon, and three of her brothers have been missionaries in India, Ceylon and Mexico. Her mother, Susan Reed, was a member of Mount Holyoke's first class, and taught in the Seminary while Mary Lyon was principal. The daughter graduated from the same institution, and was appointed as a missionary. After teaching school for two or three years, she joined her parents in Ceylon. The language she spoke in childhood she now thoroughly mastered, and fine command of this adds greatly to her usefulness.

While with her parents at Telli-palai, she worked among the women, visiting them in their homes, and teaching them. Many in that village hold her in grateful remembrance. She also had Bible classes of boys who were studying in the English school. One of these, now a well-to-do farmer, recently came with evident pleasure to place his daughter under Miss Howland's care.



MISS HOWLAND

After a few years of village work, which gave her an acquaintance with the people, the chief work of her life opened before her, where her influence has been such upon the whole community in training its wives and mothers, "that eternity alone will fully reveal its blessedness." She was called to the aid of Eliza Agnew, who had for forty years conducted

the Uduvil Boarding School for Girls, and whose declining years made it necessary soon to transfer the work to other hands. So Eliza Agnew and Susan Reed Howland, whose names will always be associated with this first boarding school for girls in Asia, labored together for some months, until Miss Agnew quietly withdrew and left the work with Miss Howland. Thirty years have passed and Miss Howland still continues to be the loved and honored head of the school.

Associated with her in the school have been Miss K. L. E. Meyers for five years and Miss Helen I. Root for seven years. During a year when Miss Howland was absent on furlough in 1885 and 1886 the school was conducted by the Misses Leitch.

Miss Howland was privileged to have her parents with her at Uduvil and ministered to them as long as they lived.

Many of her former pupils are now bringing their daughters to her, holding of such value the influence of the school upon their own lives that they feel a few years spent under her care is one of the greatest blessings they can wish for their children. It is interesting to see these former pupils returning to their alma mater, some of them having lived in the cities or interior districts of Ceylon, in the Straits Settlements or India, and now at home for a short season. Their joy in revisiting the school, their account of the way in which they have been led during the years of absence, their wish for counsel or comfort, all find in their beloved teacher, even amid her busy life with the present generation of pupils, a willing ear, a sympathetic friend and wise counselor. Whenever time permits she visits those who were once her pupils in their homes, where always a hearty welcome awaits her. Now it may be a girl who is the only one in her family who is a Christian and is needing encouragement and help. With such an one there is the loving conversation, the wish to see her Bible, an inquiry whether it is daily read and finally a prayer that she may be strengthened to stand firm. At another time it is one in illness or affliction, and with assurances of consolation which Christ alone can give, a prayer that a full realization of this consolation may be given, peace and help are brought. It is sweet upon these occasions to see the joy and appreciation of the dear girls shut out from every Christian privilege. So much more of such work Miss Howland longs to do, but her time and strength are fully devoted to those now under her care in the school, and so to her sorrow, many of these pupils of earlier days she can never visit.

Many are the interests of the church and village which demand her attention.

To her come the Bible women for counsel and direction. Much could be said of this important branch of the work. On Thursday afternoons the "Helping Hand," composed of fifty or sixty of the poorest women, gathers for a meeting at the Mission House. Some of these women have become Christians.

For the welfare of her pupils, loved by her and who love her in return, her self-sacrifice and efforts are untiring. To conduct the educational and domestic departments, caring by day and night for the needs of more than two hundred girls, entering into their joys and sorrows, ministering to them when ill, advising them in perplexities and inspiring them with



GIRLS AT PLAY

highest ideals, is no sinecure. The whole machinery of the school with its multiplicity of interests moves harmoniously under her calm and patient oversight.

The girls are happy and busy, not only with their lessons, but in performing the household duties so apportioned that each one has a share in the work. They have come from many villages and the adjacent islands, a great proportion of them from heathen homes. The little ones, fresh from home and village school, with expectant, radiant faces, are happy in being permitted to come to the school to which they have longed to go. The older ones, long in school, have learned not only from books but

have acquired accomplishments and graces which will make them useful and happy in their homes.

The standard of scholarship is the Code, prescribed by the Government. The pupils undergo examinations by a Government Inspector, the school receiving a grant proportionate to the number of those who pass these examinations. The results have been most successful and the annual

grant is large. There are three departments,—the Training School for teachers, where the course is an exacting one; the English Department including those beginning their A, B, C's to those preparing for the Cambridge Examinations; the Vernacular Department comprising the larger part of the school, where studies are similar to those taught in our grammar schools. An annual examination is given in sewing by the government inspec-
tress,—an English woman. Every pupil is required to present a completed garment and, during the examination, to show her skill in various kinds of sewing.



SOME OF THE YOUNGER PUPILS

The spiritual good of the pupils rests most heavily upon Miss Howland's heart. Her earnest desire being that not one of those who have been under her care should leave the school without accepting Christ as her Saviour, and during the long history of the school it has been almost without exception that every member of the graduating class has been a Christian. The present graduating class numbers twenty girls, all of

whom are Christians. The spiritual interests are ever kept uppermost. Bible study is the first lesson of the morning. Daily those who are being trained as teachers, and some of the older girls who are helpers in the school, meet with her for Bible study. It is an inspiration to see this large class of intelligent young women. Their thorough knowledge of the Scriptures and their understanding of its deeper truths is indeed remarkable. When one realizes that these are to be future teachers, not only in the boarding school, but in the village schools as well, it is encouraging. Here I would emphasize the power of the direct teaching of God's Word, in simple faith accepting the truth as he has given it.



A VILLAGE SCHOOL IN CEYLON

Uduvil school has stood throughout its long history, as a striking object lesson of the working of the Holy Spirit's power through such teaching. Besides the regular classes, Scripture is taught at other times and each pupil daily reads her own Bible. The Sabbath is a day of rest and privilege in the school. Had it not been for careful guarding of its interests it would be a day of interruption from without. The teachers have twilight meetings with the scholars. When listening to the many at this evening hour lifting up their voices in lyric or hymn, three or four

classes singing simultaneously different tunes, one pauses to pray that the Holy Spirit may bless each heart.

There are many times at Uduvil when the Spirit seems near and it is blessed to see his presence and power so often manifested as one and another realizes her own need of a Saviour and comes to him. The teachers and older Christian girls have their part in the work. Each girl as she enters the school is adopted by one of the older ones who makes it her duty to pray and read with her. Many of these older girls have to stand alone as Christians in their homes where they face opposition and persecution, and it is with sympathetic hearts they try to lead the younger ones to the Saviour who is so precious to them. There is an earnest spirit of prayer and continued interest in the school. Every term some of the pupils unite with the church. When, in the church, before the audience of people from the village and their schoolmates, these girls confess their Saviour, it is of great significance. Their daily life is watched by the pupils who know its sincerity and realize what a struggle it has meant to stand alone with no one at home to sympathize. One Sunday last year, twenty-two young people united with the Uduvil Church. Five young men and one young woman came from the village and the others from our school,—some of them from heathen homes.

Hundreds trained in the Uduvil Boarding School are living useful Christian lives and are an honor to the church and community. What of the many who might have had the same blessings? One of the trials in the work is refusing admittance to those who plead to come and for whom there is no room. Now is the time of special opportunity. Never has there been such eagerness for the education of girls. On the other hand more opposition is manifest. Within three quarters of a mile of Uduvil School a Hindu Boarding School for Girls is being built. What would be the wonderful results, if where now one young woman goes to the mission field scores would go, and if schools for girls were greatly multiplied?

TOURING IN EASTERN TURKEY

BY GRISELL M. MCLAREN

To-day I have been packing the food box for a trip which Miss Rogers and I plan to take. In the box must go dishes, cooking utensils, candles, matches, salt, vinegar, butter, bread, cooked meat, cocoa, coffee, tea, rice, jelly, a can of fruit and many other things, for we can get very

little to eat in most villages—that is, little that we want to eat. We will also need to carry a stove with us in order to keep warm. This will give some idea of the preparations necessary for touring.

Within the past four months I have been away on several trips. First I went to a lovely village about fourteen hours from here, at the source of the Tigris River. We went by a roundabout way in order to visit two or three other villages where we have schools, that we might complete arrangements for the year. We spent Sunday in the village farthest away. Several of my old pupils were there, and it was a great pleasure to meet them again. After the noon service, at which Mr. Yarrow and our village evangelist preached, many women remained and I tried to have a meeting for them. As the language of this particular district differs very much from that of other villages, I am afraid that I did not succeed very well in making myself understood. In most villages I have no trouble in that direction for I speak the village dialect more freely than the language of the educated people. I hope to be able to visit this place again for a longer stay, and get my ears accustomed to their dialect, and my tongue also.

My next trip was to a town across the lake. If we had a steamboat the trip would take only six hours, or at most eight, but as we have to go around by the road it takes eighteen hours. This time I had with me only a servant and a government guard. Again we went off the road to a village where two of our former orphans, man and wife, are carrying on a school under great difficulties, as one of the ecclesiastics from a near-by monastery is constantly stirring up the village against the "Prots." We spent two nights in this place. I tried to have a women's meeting, but only five or six came. It is pathetic to hear the women say that they know there is a heaven, but not for them. With one telling of the Story, it is not possible to make them realize that God is their own loving Father. One good thing about this village work is that the people have not heard the Story so much that they have become "gospel hardened."

Our next "hotel" was the home of the chief man in a village inhabited by Kurds. We stooped low at the entrance so as to keep from hitting our heads, and found ourselves in a small reception hall. From this we went into another hall, on one side of which was the guest room, (occupied when we went in by a yoke of oxen) and at the end was the stable. The oxen were quickly put out, carpets spread on clean straw, and we were given possession. In the whole village I do not remember seeing a single window in a house wall, but in the roofs there were openings about a foot

square. This is very convenient for the children as they can walk on the flat roofs and are able to peek in better than they could through a window.

The next day we reached our destination, where I was well cared for in the home of one of our Protestant families. I stayed ten days, spending my time visiting alone in the Protestant homes in the morning and in the homes of the schoolgirls with the teacher in the afternoon. We have a number of orphan girls married here, and it does them good to have a visit from an old teacher or friend.

On my return trip to Van, we spent the first night again in the Kurdish



A TYPICAL TURKISH HOUSE

village, but in a different house. Here our room was a sort of alcove off a stable which, fortunately, was not used by the house owner. For safety our horses were kept in the stable part, while I hung up a curtain to make my own quarters more private. The men who came to gaze did not venture behind the curtain, but the women came freely. To satisfy one person I had to visit a sick woman and give her some medicine. Of course I knew nothing about her illness, but the medicine I gave would do no harm and it made the people feel better to have me do something for the woman.

After staying a few days in Van, I went off again for a two weeks'

trip, most of my time being spent in a village only four hours away. In former years the work in this village was most promising, but for various reasons interest has died out and I was discouraged over the situation. We tried to have a meeting every evening, but only the school children with a few women and an occasional man were present. While I was there, the teacher of the school visited Van at the time when the power of the Spirit was being manifested in special meetings, and he returned a different man. I have heard lately that he and his assistant have begun active work for the young men of the village, and that things are more encouraging. Later I hope to visit this place again. Now we have there, as a teacher and for work among the women, a young woman of great power and earnestness, one of our former orphans. On a round-about way home we spent some time in three villages, in two of which I was able to get the women together for a meeting.

After this trip I was in Van for about six weeks. Mr. Yarrow needed help on his semi-annual report, and before that was finished Mrs. Yarrow and Dr. Ussher underwent surgical operations, and little George Yarrow became very ill. Baby Clarence Yarrow did not take kindly to his mother's absence, nor to his nurse, so our hands were pretty full for two weeks.

Last Friday afternoon I went down to our summer home on the lake to spend Sunday. We have two schools, one for boys and one for girls in the village twenty minutes distant. We have also had a Bible woman there, but she had to be brought home because her good-for-naught husband was going to her and making her life miserable. We hope to quiet him, so that she can return to her work, as she was gaining a good hold on the women. On Sunday a large number of women and children gathered at the school for a meeting and listened earnestly, some with tear-filled eyes.

I wish that I could report some work for Turkish women and girls but, unfortunately, there is none in evidence yet. We were unable to find a young woman who could conduct a school for Turkish girls, but we are still looking and praying for one. We make calls in Turkish homes, and try to have the women call on us, but there is little response as yet though there are some women who are very friendly.

“ He who works in the field of the world,
Must work with a faith sublime,
For the seed he sows, must lie in the earth,
And wait for God's good time.”

BITS OF TRAVEL IN AFRICA

BY JANETTE E. MILLER

Miss Miller was sent out to Africa in 1910 by the W. B. M. I. She had long been anxious to enter mission work and gladly responded to an urgent call to join Miss Redick at Ochileso.

AS we reached Kubal the darkness was rapidly falling. The rest houses where we stopped for meals were simply canopy roofs under which stood tables. Vegetables were pulled from the garden and cooked in view. We ate on a porch. The men stretched out on the car seats to sleep, but Mr. Woodside persuaded the wife of the road-house keeper to give us a place to sleep. This house had two rooms,—a bedroom and billiard room. All the family and a woman from the train slept in the bedroom where also the food was kept. I slept on the billiard table and kept my veil over my face on account of mosquitoes; but I was more comfortable than one would think. We had an acetylene lamp which gave a fine light; although it was just a tin tank with a long spout like an oil can. We washed in the morning between a boiled ham and a plate of fritters. The woman was very kind and made us as comfortable as she could, and shook hands frequently in lieu of the friendly sounding conversation which we could not understand.

By seven o'clock we reached Kuma or Railhead. We were on a high plateau all the way, with mountains rising another thousand feet or two. Most of them are solid rock, black and gray, stained with iron red and yellow. We came to ant hills like big grave mounds and bake ovens just like them, the only difference being a little door in one side. Kuma is just an eating house and native huts. As we approached the place, a crowd of boys swarmed up when Mr. Woodside put his head out of the car window, and such a shout as went up! They crowded around showing all their teeth and helped us down, saying, "Kalunga, kalunga," with clapping of hands, which is the polite greeting here. We walked across the field to a group of camp huts where our tent was already set up, for these were our boys from the mission.

The tent was carpeted with sweet smelling leaves that look like those of the mountain laurel and whose fragrance reminds one faintly of tuberoses. The native huts were only camps made of saplings in wigwam fashion and covered with leaves and grass. We held a reception while the principal men of the carriers came in to greet us. The others stood around and grinned. Satambela is the head man. He is the *Sekulu* (old

one, or to show their respect for the title more properly, "the venerable one") of the station village, and governs them like the wise old Christian gentleman that he is. Mr. Woodside very seldom interferes, though they talk things over a great deal as equals. He sacrificed as much as we would think the King of England might if he had to give up his throne for his faith. Satambela would have been chief of his own people if he had not left home to come to the station village. He is an imposing figure in long black military cape lined with red. He wears this over a red sweater and trousers and never takes it off in the hottest sun when the drops of perspiration are rolling down his face. Yes, he does take it off; for when it rains he puts it on the shoulders of some young man who has to go for water. He manages the caravan and starts out ahead to review his troops. We often pass him sitting in the chair to see if everything is all right and when the little boys trail along, tired with their loads in the heat of the day, old Satambela carries theirs with his own, old as he is. He often comes in last, bent under a double load.

You would be surprised to see how large and heavy these small boys' loads are. You would think their straight brown bodies could not stand under them. They learn the business at a very early age.

After supper Kambambe washed the dishes and service began among the huts before we were ready. Our seventy-five carriers were around the fire, and the natives from the village of Kuma, a few rods away, hung around the edges listening. All our boys had their books with them and sang different parts. Their voices are beautiful and their faces a wonderful contrast to those of the heathen. The men repeated the Lord's Prayer in Umbundu and the *Sekulu* prayed and talked.

We were up by lantern light in the morning and had a hearty breakfast. One must eat enough for the day regardless of appetite on this trip and eat what is set before one.

Across from the camp, the boys showed us a procession of army ants. They are big fellows with jaws that bite hard. They travel in a narrow line, sending out scouts all the way but not deviating from the line of their procession. The boys were driven out of one hut by them and had to take refuge in another.

Our tepoia men carried us through the bushes by a narrow path; then we reached a broad opening called a road. All the trees were down and the brush cut off to make the road. Through this broad space a narrow footpath zigzagged, where the men ran. At the sides of the road there were stumps of trees as if to mark a fence line, each stump oozing red

blood. This red sap colors cloth just as blood does. It is the inner layer of bark which is red. Mr. Woodside tells us they use the red part in strips for cord to tie the loads. It is very strong. On the good road the boys ran with us. They run quite smoothly with a purposely broken step. If for a moment when starting they keep step, you are jolted to pieces, but the professional tepoia carriers never do this. They never drop you and they can twist and turn in and out through underbrush without hitting a bush. We have a fine lot of carriers, nearly all married and members of the church. Two are elders. Some of them are wealthy as wealth goes here, and all are much respected. They have their servants with them to carry their food and prepare their meals,—young boys who cannot carry the regular sixty-five pound loads. Sometimes we ask Chilulu to do a thing and he will call his servant boy to do it. The men are not spoiled by prosperity however, and are as nice, obliging and willing to be told, as anyone could be.

Running down a broad road in the woods, our tepoia men came to a stream of water with steep banks. The men wrapped their petticoats about them, lifted the trunks and waded in. It was just deep enough to lap the edges of the trunks. Our taller men held the tepoia close by the bank while I got into it, and then they walked across the stream balancing the tepoia on their heads. I hung within an inch of the water but did not get wet. After crossing, the boys began to run again, and we went straight up hill to a cleared place, high on the mountain side, where stood a white man's house, and a few small out-buildings. Below in the valley were native huts,—little, square mud walls with round, thatched roofs. Mr. Ennis' house is long and wide with gable ends, a wide porch and a big fireplace. I was surprised to find a house so much like civilization.

There was a beautiful view in all directions. Later, we saw a brilliant sunset, but it did not last long as there is no twilight here. But the clear crystal brilliancy of these sunsets is wonderful.

MISSION POLICY AND PRACTICE

BY DR. JAMES L. BARTON

WHEN the American Board began its operations a century ago it had few policies and no practices to follow. There were no precedents and the experience of modern missions had been too limited to afford knowledge through experience. Missionaries started out at first to coun-

tries of which they knew almost nothing to establish there the Kingdom of God by methods of the value of which they knew less. They forged their way into unknown countries, met and solved unanticipated problems, tried hitherto untested experiments, made multitudinous mistakes and achieved unexpected successes. The officers and Committee at home knew even less of practical missions than did the missionaries at the front. They were all taking lessons from the school of experience and in that school they were diligent students, although the tuition was often high.

During the century many things have been established by the experiences of the American Board and other missionary societies, regulating their policies and practices. What passes by this title now is but the result of many years of experiment and experience by which unsatisfactory methods have been laid aside, or scrap-heaped, as they now say, and satisfactory and successful ways of working have been established and improved. By long practice these have come to be regarded as missionary policy, but actually they are only the methods of carrying on missionary operations in a way to produce the largest and most permanent results at the least expenditure of time, strength and treasure.

We here name a few of these conclusions growing out of prolonged experience, now regarded as policies, which the American Board recognizes as effective and economical for permanently establishing the Church of Christ in mission lands. We name these somewhat in the order of their discovery.

1.—*The missionaries should take regular furloughs at home.* The earlier missionaries never expected to return home. They went out for a continuous life service without expectation of rest or respite. It has come to be recognized that missionaries will accomplish much better results on the field if periodically they drop the work and come home. In most climates this is necessary for the conservation of their health. In addition to this, they need the intellectual and spiritual refreshment that occasional contact with American life affords, to say nothing of the release from the physical, mental and moral strain in the field, from which there is no escape while in the country.

Then too the officers and Committees of the Board require the occasional presence here of the missionaries, for the better understanding of the conditions and needs of the work abroad, and the churches would starve in their missionary life did not the missionaries come to them with their inspiring messages.

The Board has come to the conclusion that a year's furlough in the

home land following each seven years of service in the field is essential for the best success, and in the case of the more tropical East and West Africa and the Island missions, a furlough after five years is deemed necessary.

2.—*It is of little avail to attempt to advance work for and among men unless a corresponding work is done for women.* The missionaries in India have learned by sad experience that it is a waste of effort to accept a village as Christian, even though all of the men are united, unless the women also join in the movement. A village of men will not adhere to Christianity if the women remain in paganism. Boys' schools of all grades, and especially of the highest, lose much of their significance and influence unless not far away there are corresponding schools for girls. To attempt to create an enlightened Christian society with only educated men is as futile as to attempt to run a dynamo with only positive electricity. Both are essential to create the power.

The strong, aggressive church must be composed of families; the Christian community creates and maintains its hold upon society by its Christian homes and the living force in the family and in the home is the educated Christian wife and mother. To train the girl and woman for this high calling is among the most important work done by the missionaries in any country, and if it is not done much else will come to naught. "Woman's work," so-called, is as imperative if not more so than men's work.

3.—*Missions must assume under their own organization the responsibility for the details of the work.* The mission comprises all of the missionaries, men and women, located within a well defined geographical area. These are upon the ground, they know local conditions and needs far better than the committees or officers at home, they are better able to judge of the qualifications of their colleagues for particular lines of work; hence it can lead only to waste if not actual disaster for officers or committees at home to attempt to dictate to a mission the particular work to which a missionary shall be assigned, or the place in which he shall live.

Experience has shown that a mission deliberately acting together, with all the facts at its command and supremely interested in the success of the work, will be less likely to make mistakes than a committee in the United States, necessarily acting upon partial and may be prejudiced testimony. It seems a wise and safe policy to appoint to missionary service only such candidates as show evidence of balanced judgment, trained intelligence and unquestioned devotion and then to expect that they will exercise these

faculties to the full in the conduct of the work they are set to do and in co-operation with their colleagues in the mission. Individuals in a mission change as the older missionaries pass on and the new recruits enter, but the unity of the mission remains. The mission is able and is in the position to exercise large responsibility, and the Board that does not avail itself of this valuable asset suffers a severe loss in effective administration.

4.—*Educational work is essential for securing native Christian workers and leaders, and for opening doors of approach otherwise closed.* So much has been said upon this point and the principle has been so generally accepted that little need be added. Missionary societies that set out long ago simply "to evangelize," repudiating education as not constituting a legitimate part of a missionary's task, have made little permanent progress except as they have drawn upon schools of other organizations for their native assistants. Some of these, convinced of their mistaken policy, are now beginning educational work in order to correct as far as possible their misdirected policy.

No one believes that education can do the work of Christianization or in any way take its place; but to create a strong, aggressive Christian Church and an influential Christian society in any country, there must be educated Christian native leaders both men and women, and these are produced as a rule only in Christian schools.

5.—*Medical work is a powerful auxiliary and a positive Christianizing force in countries that are not supplied with modern practitioners.* This statement requires no explanation or illustration. The greater part of our Lord's miracles were miracles of healing. These revealed his compassion, arrested attention and made disciples. In countries where there are no native sources of relief from the ills of the flesh, the presence of the medical missionary not only brings unmeasured blessings to the suffering people, but it removes a burden too heavy to be carried from the shoulders of the other missionaries, who cannot escape from daily contact with suffering and disease but without ability to give relief.

In the earlier days of missions, little thought was given to providing medical care for the missionaries themselves. We are learning that this was a mistake and are now endeavoring to have good medical help within reasonable call of every mission station, if not at each station. This has not yet been attained but it is the purpose of the Board to bring it to pass.

It is deemed worth while to appoint as medical missionaries only those that have had the most complete medical courses, followed by one or two years of special hospital practice. If they are to be located in the tropics, to this is added a full course in tropical medicine.

6.—*Missionaries should have comfortable and sanitarily safe houses in which to live.* No longer do we assume that the missionary must place his life in special jeopardy just because he has responded to the call of the Lord to enter foreign service. With broken health no missionary can do his best work, and when he sinks into his grave or is invalided home his work ceases. It is believed to be good religion and up-to-date business to insist that missionary houses shall be located in as healthful localities as can be secured consistent with the requirements of the work and erected in such a way as to afford the best protection possible to health and life. Everything else being equal, one missionary serving for forty years will accomplish more real missionary work and at less than one half the cost than ten missionaries who remained upon the field but eight years each.

It is no longer looked upon as a sign of piety and consecration for a missionary to appear anaemic and broken in health. When this does occur we ask at once the cause and search to see if it was preventable. Deleterious health conditions decrease the missionary's productive power and rob him of results. A sound mind in a sound body, housed in a sanitary home, is essential to the most successful service. This same principle applies likewise to his financial support while engaged in the work.

7.—*Quality of candidates for appointment is of more importance than numbers.* Consecration and whole-hearted devotion are as essential as ever if not even more so; but because of the rapidly changing conditions and heavier intellectual, social and unexpected demands made upon the missionaries in nearly every country we occupy, we are impressed more than ever with the necessity of seeking distinguished ability and qualification in those that receive appointment. The sweeping national, religious, intellectual and social changes now taking place in so many of the Eastern countries make unusual demands upon the missionaries. They must meet these demands in order best to exert the influence of their calling upon the developing new order. The thoroughly equipped missionary is no more expensive, so far as money is concerned, than the partially equipped, while the results of his labors and life are far more satisfactory.

8.—*The unity of the work of the mission must be conserved.* The mission must constitute the operating unit and not the individual or even the station. Special individual enterprises have usually turned out to be wasteful, if not positively harmful. Special interests in missions as well as in politics need to be guarded against. The mission, the permanent

and responsible organization, should have general direction of the work of the stations of which it is composed and of its individual members. Each department of work must co-operate for the best interest of all departments. Temptation to emphasize unduly a single phase of the work should be resisted as unwise and even wasteful. This does not mean that a monotonous uniformity of development must be maintained or that no place should be given individual initiative.

We often speak of missionary work in general and then about "woman's work" as something materially different. Experience has proven that the work in the field is and must be one. For many years women were designated as "assistant missionaries" by the American Board, and only ordained men were called "missionaries." Now all who bear the commission of the American Board are "missionaries" and all who are appointed have that commission. From the first, the American Board has collected the papers of all candidates, both men and women, and all receive their appointment and commission from the Prudential Committee of the American Board. The various Woman's Boards adopt the single women missionaries and provide their support, but this does not change their status as missionaries or curtail their rights and responsibilities in the field.

In the organization of the missions the judgment and wisdom of the women are needed and sought in all departments of the work and the entire mission body co-operating together in fixed areas constitute the mission, upon which large administrative responsibility is placed. Only in this way can the unity and strength of the mission be maintained and its best interests conserved.

Experience has proven that the judgment of one who views a special department of missionary work from the outside is often of the greatest value. While there are and will always be different departments of missionary endeavor, it is becoming increasingly obvious that it would not be a wise method of administration to vest the entire control of a department in those who have most to do in its direction. The department of woman's work, of education, of industrial training, and all others, need the best judgment of all the members of the mission, that everything may be carried on, not according to the ideas of one person or a few specialists, but in harmony with the entire work of the mission and in accord with its general policy.

This unity and effectiveness is maintained by having a single appointing Board and a unified mission in which all appointed and qualified

missionaries have equal voice and vote upon every department of the work.

These are some of the policies and principles through which the American Board is carrying on its far extending operations abroad. With more space these explanations could have been made much clearer and the list more exhaustive. These principles apply equally to that part of the work carried on and supported by the Woman's Boards between which and the so-called distinctive work of the American Board no dividing line upon the field can be drawn without serious loss. These policies have stood the test of time and in fact are the conclusions reached after long experience. Through these we are better prepared for successful, aggressive endeavor with the assurance that these methods are no longer experiments.

A JUBILEE SYMPOSIUM



MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY

Now that the great campaign of commemoration has ended, it seems fitting to bring together a few of the results and impressions, as contributed by those who have been a part of this wonderful movement in the various cities where the Jubilee meetings have been held. It was the intention to have a brief report from each place, but as some have not responded to the request sent out some weeks ago, only an imperfect view of some of the most remarkable Jubilees can here be given. It is good to remember that in all these cities, and in scores of others, the inspiration and heart-searchings of these hours of uplift are being translated into many new forms of activity. The spiritual dynamics of such messages as have been given by the "Jubilee Troupe" from the Pacific to the Atlantic

cannot be measured nor the results foretold. As was said by one college

girl after the Boston meeting,—“I have had a new vision and all missionary work seems different to me now.” Multiplied by hundreds and by thousands, this is what has come to pass in our country, through the far-seeing policy of the Central Committee on United Study and its inspired chairman, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. This celebration of the fiftieth year of the organized work of Women’s Foreign Missionary Societies, all mothered by the Woman’s Union Missionary Society and its never-to-be-forgotten founder, Mrs. T. C. Doremus, was inaugurated last October in Oakland, Cal.

Between October 12th and November 21st, Jubilee meetings were held in twenty-one Western centers.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

To Oakland belongs the honor of being the pioneer city in the Jubilee movement. The Western Extension Committee loaned its chairman, Mrs. Edmund Osbornson, to assist in the inauguration of the campaign. With only three weeks for preparation, there was an attendance of one thousand at the mass meeting and five hundred at the luncheon. “Jesus Christ alive to-day in China and in all the world” are deep impressions left upon this city. A member of the committee writes:—

To me, one of the interesting things about the Jubilee meetings was the hearing of missionaries of different denominations. To those who have no mission work in Korea, how interesting to hear Mrs. Eva Brand’s account of her experiences in that land!

A missionary from China, Mrs. Mae Chisholm Brown, lingers in one’s memory, with her account of the wonderful evangelistic work done by the seemingly unpromising Chinese boy, “Joseph,” at the school he taught. A little while ago, I spoke of Joseph to another woman who had attended the Jubilee meetings, and she said, “I’ve put Joseph on my prayer list!” So, one result of the Jubilee meetings may have been the extension of the range of our praying. Joseph, in China, may win more souls, because of the praying of that woman.

Another interesting thing was seeing the literature of the different denominations. At the Methodist table, I found what I could not have found in the literature of my own denomination,—a little leaflet on Ann Wilkins, that early missionary to Africa, mentioned in *Western Women in Eastern Lands*. So, now, when I take up my copy of that book, the earnest face of Ann Wilkins, with her smoothly parted hair and

old-fashioned dress, looks out at me from the leaflet pinned among the pages.

Another revelation of the meetings was the readiness with which some newspapers accept missionary news. Since then, I have several times promptly reported to the *Oakland Enquirer* written accounts of interesting missionary lectures I have attended, and have found the city editor and his assistant very kind in promptly printing such parts of the accounts as space would allow.

MARY E. BAMFORD.

No reports have been received from Portland, Ore., or Seattle, Wash. In Portland, twelve denominations united and \$4,000 was pledged in extra gifts. The inspiring motto "Christ for all" has been the keynote of the post-Jubilee work.

No such missionary audiences have ever assembled in Seattle as came together for the Jubilee. Over a thousand were served at the luncheon by eighty-one young women. The harmony prevailing among committees was most marked and the results are already being gathered in the organization of new study classes, and the addition of new members to the missionary societies.

DENVER, COLORADO

The Denver Central Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Jubilee had just six weeks to work in, and had it not been for a splendidly organized State Interdenominational Committee, whose chairman, Mrs. Paul Raymond, is a past-master in the art of organization and a woman of great consecration, the impossible could not have been accomplished.

This state committee, which has directed the Summer School of Missions in Boulder for four years, has brought eleven denominations into such close touch and unity that there has come to be a total absence of denominationalism or self-seeking in all their work.

The singleness of purpose with which the Jubilee was given first place during those weeks of preparation was, in itself, worth to the religious unity of the state all that it cost; but there were also the united, faithful prayers of hundreds of women, following the topics outlined in the "Call to Prayer," a card issued by the Committee, and thus the source of all power was the secret of any success that was attained.

There were over one thousand present at the opening Conference for Workers. In the evening there was a mass meeting in the interest of Christian Civics, where Mrs. Montgomery spoke with great power on "The City of the Future" to an audience of twenty-five hundred people.

Here, with her unswerving loyalty, she won many an alien to a new allegiance to the cause of missions. Nearly a score of men who are shaping Denver's future sat on the platform—among them the mayor of the city.

The final meeting was attended by eighteen hundred people, the luncheon by over eleven hundred, and the cosmopolitan character of Colorado's population is shown by the report of the Registration Committee. Fifteen states were represented, while delegates came from twenty towns in Colorado, one city sending one hundred delegates, and another thirty-six.

To try to conserve results, the Committee has issued six thousand copies of the "Policy" adopted by the Workers' Conference; ten thousand "Calls to Prayer," cast in permanent form to cover the needs of interdenominational work in the state; and three thousand copies of the Post-Jubilee Message, urging the need of following up the work.

On January 8th, the women of Denver gathered in a mass meeting to report progress in the campaign.

The meeting voiced a consecrated effort to attain the standard set in the Policy; a sane conception of the difficulties involved, but a victorious faith in ultimate achievement.

Much, very much, remains to be done—only a beginning has been made; but the spirit of the Jubilee has entered into many lives and become a consuming purpose there; our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord, and in the exaltation of that vision, the women of Colorado pledged themselves anew to their task in the name and in the strength of the world-conquering Christ

MRS. M. S. WARD.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

The Jubilee came to Lincoln on three days' notice. Extensive preparations were therefore impossible, and several features which played an important part in other cities, had to be omitted here: notably the "big" luncheon. For this reason, it is probably not true that a large number of uninformed and indifferent women were reached, directly, by these meetings, although the parlor gathering and the addresses before the club women, as well as the mass meetings, must have had some important results in this direction. Perhaps the most noteworthy gathering was the Young People's Rally when the inspiration of the talented speakers was enhanced by the presence of a large number of student volunteers. So

intense was the interest in the Workers' Conference, it was, with difficulty, brought to a close at the noon hour. The practical wisdom there obtained, is bearing fruit in the programs, policies and, we trust, treasuries of the various societies.

No denominational rallies were held during the Jubilee, but the women of our three Congregational Churches united in a rally, a month later, to hear Dr. Emma Boose Tucker of Pang Kiachwang, China, tell of conditions in that empire. Owing to the great interest occasioned by the visits of Dr. Tucker and her husband, Dr. Francis Tucker; and by their wonderful exhibit of Chinese curios, it has been suggested that our Jubilee offering be used to furnish a room in the hospital for women soon to be erected at Pang Kiachwang.

MRS. H. WINNETT ORR.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

To Congregational women the Omaha Jubilee meetings, held October last, were more in the nature of a rallying of forces, for to many of us in Nebraska the missionary cause has ever been very dear, but for Christian women in general they meant a step to higher things.

The climax was reached when an interdenominational federation was permanently organized, the object of which is to increase knowledge and interest in missionary matters among the women of the state.

After the denominational meetings where Jubilee pledges were made and plans discussed, we reassembled to hear the various reports. It was like a consecration service and one could not help being fired with fresh zeal to do her share in the Master's work. Each Congregational woman is striving this year to interest some new person in missions.

MABEL C. PORTER.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Unavoidable delays shortened the time for definite preparation for the Kansas City Jubilee to less than three weeks, but God had prepared hundreds of willing hearts and minds throughout Greater Kansas City, and when the chairman called for a committee in every church, composed of ten women, with the pastor's wife and president of the missionary society as chairmen, the most capable, influential women of the city responded, pledged themselves to serve on any committee, work for the denominational rallies, and make clear in the local church and community the object and great importance of the Jubilee. Thus more than one thousand women were set to work simultaneously, each feeling responsible for some definite

part of the preparation. There was no assessment made on churches for Jubilee expense. All offerings and pledges solicited were reported in the denominational rallies for the cause of missions.

Dr. Vinton's interesting lecture given four days before the convention stimulated general interest, and the proceeds, with offerings from the evening Jubilee meetings, more than paid all expenses. Eleven denominations, with various kindred organizations, worked in close unity. Circles in every church made definite intercession for the preparations and for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. At the opening service, fifteen hundred women,—a great company of eager, expectant hearts—gathered to honor their King, and welcome his gifted messengers.

Three large mass meetings were held; at each two to three thousand were present. A luncheon was served to fifteen hundred, with many turned away. There were three large drawing-room conferences: one at the General Hospital, for Hospital Superintendents and graduate nurses was conducted by Dr. Mary Noble, of India; and two, where Helen Barrett Montgomery was guest of honor and speaker, were attended by large numbers of well-known society and club women. Nine denominational rallies were held. Each had stirring addresses from Board secretaries and missionaries, and made splendid offerings. The total amount of Jubilee gifts was \$50,967.

It was indeed a glorious meeting, with intense spiritual interest from beginning to end, and magnificent addresses by Mrs. Montgomery and other representative speakers.

The closing meeting was one of great power, with three thousand in attendance and hundreds turned away. Several hundred young women marched under denominational banners, there was a pageant of costumed women, with effective plea for each nation, and forty-seven student volunteers told in brief sentences why they had given their lives to missions.

The enthusiasm did not pass away with the Jubilee. A Sunday afternoon meeting was afterward held where the business of all committees was cleared up, and the amount in the treasurer's hands was appropriated to the expenses of a representative to the New York meeting. Interdenominational study classes, with eighty members entered into enthusiastic study for ten weeks. Post-Jubilee rallies are being planned for fifteen Missouri cities west of the Mississippi: Truly, here, the end of the Conference has been the beginning of the campaign.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Our Jubilee was interesting in the extreme, and the effect is being felt in all denominations. The meetings preceded our fall elections, otherwise the attendance would have taxed the seating capacity of the churches. However, those interested in missions were strengthened and stirred and missionary work was established on a stronger footing.

A notable feature of the meetings was the fellowship engendered by the intimate acquaintance of the missionary workers and laywomen of the different denominations—the coming together as one large family of Christ's followers. The common interest aroused cannot fail of accomplishing good results.

The luncheon where almost one thousand were gathered together and where Christian service and fellowship was the keynote of all the addresses, will long be remembered as a gathering of saints. A chorus of one hundred factory girls with a splendid leader was an interesting feature in the mass meeting. The drawing-room meeting brought out many who knew little of missions and the addresses of Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Marden will not soon be forgotten.

A mission study class under Mr. Milligen has since been held and various neighborhood study classes are now being carried on with good results.

The Congregational Jubilee offering was not so large as we had hoped it might be but the interest awakened in missions must surely be an acceptable Jubilee gift.

MRS. W. R. CHIVVIS.

In Minneapolis, extension work has been planned as a result of the Jubilee in the shape of Missionary Institutes of two days each in nearly thirty cities. In one church, twenty circles have been formed to study *Western Women in Eastern Lands*.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

No movement of recent years has yielded better results than the Woman's Missionary Jubilee.

In Milwaukee, as in other cities probably, there is to be noted:—

First.—A more comprehensive and intelligent idea of the work of our missionaries in the foreign field as revealed in the character of the work done and the broad Christian spirit of the workers. Many new helpers were drawn into the service here.

Second.—The disappearance of denominational lines in presenting the religion of Jesus Christ in heathen countries.

Third.—The bringing together of all denominations in a common work in such a wonderful spirit of unity.

Fourth.—The impetus which these meetings have given in carrying on a campaign of missionary activity throughout the whole state in the beautiful spirit of the Jubilee.

F. M. K.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

How estimate it? Measured by numbers or results in increased pledges and gifts, the Jubilee in Congregational Chicago perhaps did not reach the height which the movement has attained in some other cities of the United States. Reasons are easy to find. The magnificent distances of the city presented no easy problem to those responsible to present the speakers before their respective audiences on schedule time. Then, too, Chicago has the unique privilege of a continuous jubilee in one form or another and this one came at a time when resources had been quite thoroughly drained.

But numbers or even gifts do not always test a movement to its bottom. The searching appeal of Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery at the luncheon, the graphic pictures of the "other woman" made by those who accompanied her, sent hundreds of women home with a new consciousness of the dignity and power of the work done in these last fifty years by Christian women for womankind. The power of that appeal made itself felt later in the group meetings scattered all over the city and when the final mass meeting gathered within the hospitable doors of the Moody Bible Institute, the enthusiasm reached its height. Hundreds of young women in the chorus formed a fitting background for Mrs. Montgomery's eloquent setting forth of what has been done.

This was but the beginning in Chicago. Since that time post-Jubilee meetings have been held in many churches. The every-woman canvass has been pursued. Individual gifts have been secured. New members have been added to the various societies. But best of all, there would seem to have been left by the Golden Jubilee in Chicago a new other-woman consciousness, a larger intelligence, a deeper sense of the privilege of expressing her Christ-love in the upbuilding of womanhood in other lands,—all this has been felt in a new and inspiring way by the Christian women of our Congregational Churches.

Perhaps the most famous Jubilee of the Western Circuit was held at Indianapolis, Ind.

Here was a luncheon for fifteen hundred, a great processional of young women, a tidal wave of prayer, and the largest offering recorded up to that date,—\$85,000.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, as a result of the great meeting held November 17th and 18th, a permanent interdenominational committee has been formed, called "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Cincinnati." Here the offering toward the million dollars reached the sum of \$56,000.



Photograph by Marceau

Courtesy of "The Congregationalist"

THE "JUBILEE TROUPE"

Front row: MISS MILLER, MRS. MONTGOMERY, MISS HUGHES

Back row: DR. NOBLE, MRS. MARDEN, MRS. ELMORE, DR. CARLETON

In Detroit, Mich., the sale of literature was the largest in the Western Circuit—and here a great amount of preparatory work was done. Churches of all denominations united and the attendance was very large.

With this Jubilee the Western campaign closed November 21st.

A union meeting for prayer, lasting all day, was held in Detroit, on the first day of the National Jubilee in New York, March 28th,—one of the

illustrations of the post-Jubilee spirit which marks the progress of this wonderful series of meetings.

After a recess of several weeks, the faithful Jubilee Troupe met January 23d in Cleveland, Ohio, for the beginning of the Southern and Eastern Circuit. Here, as in all other cities, Board secretaries and missionaries of many denominations assisted the indefatigable general of the campaign, Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, widely known as the author of two of the United Study Text-books. Miss Lowrie in her "Story of the Jubilee," says of Mrs. Montgomery: "She is a woman of great spiritual and equally great mental, powers, charming in personality and as selfless as it is possible for mortal to be. She throws herself with untiring energy into her work and her gifts as a speaker, backed by her sincere devotion convert many to the cause."

To quote further from this attractive booklet concerning the other members of the famous Jubilee Troupe: Miss Florence Miller, secretary of the Woman's Board of the Christian Church, has unusual ability in presenting the practical side of the work. No one can tell the story of the Jubilee quite as Miss Miller does for she has been in every meeting.

Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, the skillful surgeon and vice-principal of the Woman's Medical College in Lodiana, India, joined the party at Denver. Her "clinical footnotes" are intensely interesting and illuminating. Her immediate need for "isolation bungalows" has been supplied by gifts from various interested friends during this tour. She sails for India almost immediately. Dr. Noble is a Presbyterian though her work is undenominational.

Miss Jennie V. Hughes and Dr. Mary E. Carleton, missionaries of the M. E. Board in China were added for the Eastern and Southern Jubilees, and their touching appeals for the women of that land were intense and irresistible.

Mrs. W. T. Elmore of the Baptist Board has been in many of the Jubilees and her pictures of the suffering of India's women and her earnest plea for deeper interest on the part of "privileged women in America," are not to be forgotten.

Mrs. Etta Doane Marden, supported by the Woman's Board of the Interior, has made the entire Eastern Circuit and assisted also in the West.

Mrs. Marden's convincing, straightforward presentation of the needs of Gedik Pasha,—that wonderful strategic center for work among Moslem women and children in old Stamboul, Constantinople,—should have

brought to the Woman's Board of Missions the entire fifty thousand dollars so urgently needed to purchase and enlarge the property at Gedik Pasha. That would have been a worthy Jubilee love-offering from the Congregational women of this Eastern Board. At this date, about \$20,000 has been received for this purpose, but surely there must be "more to follow."

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The "heart of the Western Reserve" opened its gates for a splendid Jubilee, January 22-24, 1911. From ten to twelve thousand people attended the various sessions. Seventy-eight towns of Northern Ohio were represented. A Jubilee Extension Committee was one result of the Jubilee here and many sub-celebrations all over the state have been held.

A remarkable meeting was that held in Louisville, Ky. One writer says of it: "The inspiration, the spiritual power that was generated in this city and state cannot be measured except in eternity." In Nashville, Tenn., the Jubilee is spoken of as "the greatest woman's meeting ever held in this section of the country." An auditorium seating five thousand was nearly filled both evenings. A meeting for colored women and the singing of the real Jubilee quartet, were distinctive features. Many mission study classes have been the result, and the wave of enthusiasm has spread all through the vicinity, with many rallies and echo meetings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Jubilee in Washington made foreign missions popular, and popularity has its own well-recognized uses. Good and right things are not always popular, and if they can be made so, a great many difficulties are pushed aside.

All the church women in Washington and many others are willing to be led anywhere by Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, and when we understood that the Jubilee was to have her for a leader the battle was won. Through the days of faithful preparation she planned and guided and inspired, until we had, in the name of the Master, a great work under way. Twelve denominations came into line, bringing exhibits of literature, in which the Southern Presbyterian Church easily took the lead. Our luncheon at the New Willard inspired many hitherto indifferent, into questioning and giving. Women prominent socially added strength to the work, which had the support of such well-known names as Mrs. Bryce, the wife of the British ambassador, and Miss Boardman, the president of the Red Cross

Society. President Taft viewed us with favor, lent the Marine Band for the luncheon, and with Mrs. Taft received the Executive Committee at the White House. Mrs. John Hay's beautiful home was opened for a parlor meeting, as was that of Mrs. John R. McLean. Beneath the brilliancy of social occasions, however, lay the beautiful fellowship, the helpful co-operation of the women of the churches. Many friendships were formed, and we found that to love and serve the Master was to love and help each other. It will be long before this feeling dies out. Many new contributing members joined the various organizations and the book is still selling. Prayer, loving, united, persistent prayer was the secret of the success of this Jubilee. One notable feature was the fact that the women of the colored churches were swung into line. They began by a meeting for prayer in Mrs. Radcliffe's home, and when one realizes how Southern a city Washington is, this will be seen to be a great step ahead. They held their great meeting by themselves, but all of the speakers went to them and the Christian colored women of Washington were for the first time working with their white sisters.

One prayer heard several times in the meetings was that all race prejudice might be overcome and that the cause of Jesus Christ might not know "border nor breed nor birth." Great happiness and great gain were ours in His service.

GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

An impromptu Jubilee at Richmond, Va., filled the one date between Washington and Baltimore, February 4th, and the great mass meetings, the luncheon and drawing-room meetings showed that rare leadership had been at work to make such a result possible.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

"Prayer and humility of spirit," says one leader, "characterized the Baltimore Jubilee."

It came as a revelation; a revelation of the aggregate power of women, a revelation of the absolute necessity of woman's taking her part in the uplift of the world, a revelation of that "oneness in Christ Jesus," which is more and more to mark the work of the Christian Churches.

From the moment of the arrival of the women there was never a dull moment; no meetings dragged (and in addition to large gatherings, there were many receptions at private homes, clubs, etc.), for the speakers told things whereof they knew, and their convincing stories of relief to sick and suffering humanity reached many ears that before had been deaf to such appeals.

The Congregational Rally consisting as it did only of the members of the Associate Church, was not great in numbers but it was in earnest, and, proportionately, responded nobly to Mrs. Marden's appeal for funds for her work in Constantinople.

MRS. B. HOLLY SMITH.

Sixteen denominations were enlisted in the preparation. A wonderful meeting for young people which overflowed a large theatre, meetings for nurses in several hospitals, a luncheon where fifteen hundred were served in one room,—these were some of the chief features. Here it was that the sergeant of police requested the great company of women to sing "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and here also police and waiters united with the women in singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

At Harrisburg, one thousand children gave a missionary pageant, and afterwards listened to stories told by the missionaries. Two thousand young women attended a special service and a chorus of hundreds led the singing. Here too has been formed a permanent interdenominational union which plans to meet five times every year for prayer and conference.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

In Philadelphia, letters were sent to thirteen hundred ministers, asking them to present the Jubilee on the Sunday before it met, February 12th. As a result from many pulpits in and about the city missionary addresses were given on that day. At the ten drawing-room meetings over a thousand invited women heard thrilling missionary truths.

Thirty-four different meetings called together about twenty-five thousand women on the last two days of the Jubilee. Twelve denominational rallies were held. At the Congregational rally, which was well attended, Miss Harriet Seymour, of Harpoot, was able to be present.

A unique feature of our celebration was the complete and well-arranged literature exhibit in a large well-lighted room. Many a visitor who strayed in rather aimlessly, went out with the determination to become better acquainted with the publications of every Board than she had ever been before.

The most profound impression left on many hearts was that of the pageant in the immense mass meeting of February 14th, which depicted the appalling hopelessness of women in non-Christian lands. Stony must have been the heart that did not give a mighty throb of pity for these sisters, and great throbs of thankfulness for birth in this Christian land.

Mrs. Montgomery left no woman in any doubt that Christianity made all the difference between their lives and our own.

What shall this Jubilee mean to us who have been privileged to see it?

That we shall give to these our sisters, the treasures we have received. That greater gifts of prayer and money, more faithfulness to our great trust, and more widespread knowledge shall mark each woman's life in the years which are to come. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

S. M. G.

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

By common consent the Golden Jubilee at Pittsburg was climactic in many respects. Twenty-six thousand people were in attendance. Six thousand saw the great Pageant of Missions, while thousands were turned away. Forty-eight hundred sat down to luncheon in three halls. Twenty-five missionaries representing eight heathen lands brought inspiring messages.

Fifty blind people assisted the chorus choir of two hundred and fifty. A Jubilee offering of \$100,000 was asked for, and at New York \$95,000 of this amount was reported as in hand.

Miss Lamson who attended this Jubilee received assurance that several new auxiliaries in the Congregational churches would be the outcome of this great gathering.

At Buffalo, twenty-four hundred were served at the luncheon in Convention Hall. Eight denominational rallies were held, all well attended.

A meeting of five hundred schoolgirls was an interesting feature, as was also a meeting for women physicians and nurses at the Homeopathic Hospital. About \$15,000 were received in Jubilee gifts, of which only a nominal sum comes to our own denomination. A post-Jubilee committee is already carrying forward interdenominational work in Western New York.

Syracuse, N. Y., was in the line of march across the Empire State, but dropped out for a time. Later, led on by Prof. M. M. Beebe of Syracuse University, a successful Jubilee was held, March 20th and 21st.

A telegraphic report says "City deeply stirred—Continuation Committee planned for future work."

In Albany and in its sister city of Troy, there were great mass meetings, a gathering for young women and a children's story hour. The impressive

service at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, with Bishop Doane's benediction, has already been described in *LIFE AND LIGHT*.

The Jubilee party "crossed the line" into New England March 4th, and met in Springfield, Mass., March 6th.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

The results of the Jubilee meeting in Springfield cannot so far to any extent be stated in enlarged membership of the societies or in new ones formed. This is to come in time. Much, however, has been gained that is definite and valuable. One of the results was the spirit of sisterhood among the denominations. In the preliminary work of the Executive Committee and in the meetings, the greatest sympathy and good will were shown. Also, the meetings gave women the opportunity to think more definitely of the wide scope of foreign missions than in denominational work alone is possible; they quickened the interest and love of all who were present; they laid upon them to a greater degree than is usual the responsibility resting upon the Christian women of this land to work for their sisters in non-Christian lands; and they brought joy and encouragement because of the renewed assurance that the gospel of Christ meets everywhere the infinite need of the soul.

The Jubilee meeting in Springfield has brought a blessing to the women of the Connecticut Valley within the state.

MARY H. MITCHELL.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

The "getting together" spirit that filled every committee meeting with the joy of interdenominational fellowship, and the full and hearty response to the suggestions for preliminary prayer brought a blessing before the Jubilee days came. It was as if our eyes were opened to see that "they that are with us are more than they that be with them." The swiftly passing hours that our gifted and inspiring guests spent with us were filled with so much we longed to pass on, that the inadequacy of the pitchers we could bring to such an overflowing shower of golden words was the only regret. The desire to conserve and continue the enthusiasm, and make it count for a great impetus in the work of the coming years has been growing ever since.

The Congregational contribution at New Haven to the Jubilee offering will doubtless amount to \$2,000 of which nearly half is, however, for the special effort that is being made for the need of Matsuyama.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Providence celebrated the Jubilee on March 10th and 11th. For two months a Central Committee of one hundred representative women were instant in prayer and abundant in labor, giving to their sub-committee work such faithful and untiring service as to guarantee success.

The celebration began with three drawing-room meetings, at which the attendance was two hundred and fifty. The first public session was a "Busy Woman's Hour" in a down town church at which Canon Douglass of New York struck the keynote of the missionary movement in calling it "The Culmination of Man's Response to the Will of God." A conference of one hundred and twenty-five physicians and nurses was held Friday afternoon, also a general meeting for the consideration of methods and motives, attended by nine hundred women, and a reception given for the Jubilee speakers. Friday evening two mass meetings called out an attendance of fourteen hundred.

The chairmen of the denominational rallies held preparatory meetings for a month before the Jubilee, districted the whole state and planned interdenominational neighborhood rallies, in the attempt to make the women of every church cognizant of the meaning and purpose of the Jubilee. Meetings for prayer were held in each district, and a canvass for new members of each local society urged. The Jubilee offering has reached a total of \$5,000.

Luncheon was served Saturday noon in three places to nine hundred women, who lingered late at table to listen to reports and addresses. One of the most successful features of the meetings was the "Children's Story Hour" Saturday afternoon, where an audience of five hundred, most of whom were children in years as well as spirit, enjoyed the tales told by the missionaries. At the young women's meeting Saturday evening, the attendance and enthusiasm reached its highest point. A chorus of forty Pembroke girls in Oriental costumes led the singing, nine hundred seats were reserved for young women who had signified their intention of being present, and the balance of the large church was crowded with older women. A supper was served in the vestry for three hundred girls, at which a fine spirit of fellowship and common sympathy for world-wide missions was manifested.

Plans for conserving the results of the two days, and for turning their inspiration into the consecration of new life and money to missionary service, are being considered; and it is hoped that in Providence the end of the Jubilee will truly prove to be the beginning of a forward movement in the history of Women's Missionary Work.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

And so on March 14-15, the Jubilee reached the Atlantic seaboard, and found the women of nine denominations united, heart and hand, to receive them. The Young People's rally which filled Tremont Temple with twenty-five hundred young people on the opening evening, the beautiful drawing-room meetings, and the really remarkable reception given by the women physicians of Boston and vicinity at the Vendome to their honored guests, Dr. Mary Riggs Noble and Dr. Mary E. Carleton, proved that even "Greater Boston" was moved by the impetus of this Jubilee wave.

The Congregational rally at Park Street Church brought together eleven hundred women. Miss Stanwood presented to this audience our pioneer missionaries,—Mrs. H. N. Barnum and Miss Caroline E. Bush of Turkey, Mrs. S. B. Capron and Dr. Sarah Norris of India, and Mrs. Thomas Snell Smith of Ceylon.

Over \$4,000 has been received for Gedik Pasha as a result of Mrs. Marden's appeal at this Boston rally. Post-Jubilee meetings are now being held in and about the Hub,—with good promise of lasting results in a "continuation campaign."

PORTLAND, MAINE

From Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me., the Jubilee Pageant had swept across the continent, and in the "city by the sea" sung by Longfellow, and hallowed by the names of Edward Payson and Cyrus Hamlin the Jubilees ended.

At last our long anticipated Jubilee days had come. We woke in the morning to find one of the worst snowstorms of the season, but even such a Maine blizzard was not enough to keep our women from coming in good numbers to the three opening meetings. These were services of unusual spiritual power which aroused in all hearts a yearning for something not yet attained. The eloquent addresses of those consecrated women brought straight home to all who listened the blessed reality of missionary work; while the needs of that work and much that has been accomplished was made very plain to the large audience which attended the illustrated lecture by Dr. Vinton in the evening. One of the delightful features of the first day was a reception to Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Peabody given in one of Portland's most hospitable homes. The second day dawned clear and bright. We rejoiced that now our guests could see us at our best, and while they were given visions of mountains and the sea, we caught our visions of consecration, of service, of opportunity and of privilege.

At four of the most attractive homes of our city we were entertained at the parlor morning meetings, and in this delightfully social and informal

way about five hundred women were privileged to come closely in touch with the wonderful personality of our guests.

For lack of a meeting place large enough to accommodate seven hundred women our luncheon was served simultaneously at three hotels. By careful planning the Executive Committee had arranged the after-dinner speaking so that Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Peabody with the other ladies were heard at each place. We know that here many women caught their first inspiration for foreign missionary work. The denominational rallies were well attended and the last services in the evening were a fitting climax to all that had gone before. The women of Maine are very grateful that the "Indefatigable Jubilee Troupe" felt it worth their while to come to our little city of scarcely sixty thousand. And if in numbers and gifts we hardly equalled other cities,—our Jubilee offering was \$2,200—surely in missionary awakening we may take first rank. The end is not yet. Little Jubilees all over our state are soon to follow, and we believe that a baptism of the spirit of missions will come to hundreds of women in Maine because of our blessed Portland Jubilee.

EMILY O. SWASEY.

Miss Stanwood, Miss Lamson and Miss Calder have been the Board representatives at the Eastern Jubilees, while nearly the whole official force were privileged to enjoy the great National Jubilee in New York, March 27-31

"LITTLE JUBILEES"

Three of the sub-Jubilees in Northern New Jersey were of great interest to the women of our denomination. That in Newark was held March 8-9, opening with a fine missionary pageant that crowded the old First Presbyterian Church to the utmost; about four hundred were turned away who could not find entrance. An afternoon session with addresses and the appeal for the Jubilee offering, a supper with toasts and speakers and an evening with a Vincent lecture made the program for the second day. No denominational rally was held and the response to the appeal for the Jubilee offering is not known.

At Plainfield on March 24th no denominational rally was held but large audiences were present and heard the impressive addresses of Dr. Mary Carleton of China, Rev. J. R. Scudder of India and others.

The sub-Jubilee of the Oranges was held March 22-24 and was conducted along all the lines of the larger Jubilee meetings; prayer circles, parlor meetings, meetings for nurses, denominational rallies, the public meetings, the luncheon and the mass meetings and a Vincent lecture.

The denominational rally was exceedingly fine. Trinity Church was well filled with women from the Oranges, Glen Ridge, Montclair and other neighboring towns. The meeting was in charge of Dr. Sara C. Spottiswoode, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Chidsey, pastor of the church, Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks and Rev. D. Brewer Eddy of the American Board. The offering was above three hundred dollars which

it is hoped may be increased before it is passed into the hands of the Branch treasurer.

E. L. B.

In many cities and towns throughout New England also there have been held during the month of March, most interesting preparation or echo meetings. Some of these have outgrown the term "Little Jubilee," and have become full-fledged, grown-up gatherings. From Worcester, Pittsfield, Fitchburg, Whitinsville, Webster, Framingham, Natick and Fall River, Mass., Pawtucket and Newport, R. I., Burlington, Vt., Concord and Portsmouth, N. H., and many other places, come the jubilant notes of the smaller choruses of women. These voices enrich the great, swelling harmony of praise and glory to God for his grace in this "year of Jubilee," whereby he has permitted many a woman in this land to have a new vision of the meaning of that inspired saying, written so long ago, "The Lord gave the Word; the women who publish it are a great host."

THE NATIONAL JUBILEE IN NEW YORK

BY MRS. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

After hearing for four months of the wonderful Jubilees in the thirty cities from the Pacific to the Atlantic, with apparently no disappointment or failure in any of them, the women of New York were put on their mettle to come up to the standard set for them. They were not only expected to do something larger than anything which had preceded, but all the details in all the lines must bear comparison with the others.

As in other cities, a committee representing several denominations was formed. Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell, president of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, was its chairman, Mrs. De Witt Knox, who came to the front and gave splendid service in the illness of Mrs. Broadwell, was its secretary and Miss Florence E. Fellows its treasurer. In spite of the labor involved in the preparation and carrying out of the program, those who were on this committee have felt themselves enriched by the beautiful spirit of unity which has prevailed.

This smaller committee was supported by a large general committee of four hundred women, carefully picked. In almost every instance the invitation to serve was accepted eagerly and with thanks.

For very many of the committee it meant work, hard work and a great deal of it. In no other city had the Jubilee occupied more than two days; in New York four days were set apart. It was not only a Jubilee for this city, but was national as well, a time when the reports from all the cities were gathered up and presented by women from all over the land. Many guests from out of town were in attendance as well as women of all denominations in our double city, so it was not strange that the demand for the Pageant tickets exhausted the supply five weeks before it was presented, and that standing room was at a premium. Three of New York's best hotels, the Astor, the Waldorf-Astoria and the Plaza

were required for the accommodation of the luncheon where more than six thousand sat down. On Thursday evening, at the great mass meeting, Carnegie Hall was packed and in four churches simultaneous meetings were held. This gives an idea of the attendance, which was most gratifying in every instance.

The Pageant, planned and arranged by Mrs. Peabody, was carried out by a committee of young women under their chairman, Miss Gertrude MacArthur, who proved herself in a most difficult place a capable leader, winning not only praise for the work done, but also the admiration and love of the young women who worked with her and of the older women who looked on. Six scenes of missionary life were presented in pantomime with orchestral accompaniment. These scenes pictured Beginnings in the West and Beginnings in the East, as was fitting for this fiftieth anniversary of the origin of the work of women of the West for women of the East. Massachusetts and India were the scenes of these two pictures and formed an effective contrast. Other scenes depicted a Dispensary in China; a Japanese Kindergarten; the Old and New Woman in Turkey; and "Out of Darkest Africa." In the last-mentioned scene those taking part were from the Howard Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.

These pictures were preceded by a processional of two hundred women from all parts of heathendom, silently groping their way, bent and burdened with the sorrow of the world. At the entrance of a group of angels dawn began to break and the light grew to full day as the angels passed and were followed by the women with uplifted heads and outstretched arms.

At the close of the program the four hundred taking part were massed in tableau and led the audience in singing "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand" and "Rise, Crowned with Light," a most effective ending to a most impressive service,—for service, not entertainment, it was. Between the scenes a chorus from the different churches led the great congregation in appropriate hymns.

But the Pageant, fine and effective as it was, made but a part of the program. The choir of the Musical Art Society, made up entirely of professional singers, and led by Mr. Frank Damrosch, sang eight numbers, chosen not chiefly for their beauty—though they were beautiful—but more especially for their deep religious meaning. These were followed by the "Procession of Knights of the Grail," and "Charm of Good Friday" from "Parsifal," played by an orchestra of sixty-six players under the direction of Mr. David Mannes.

Taken altogether for its beauty, its interest and its significance, it is doubtful whether there has ever been anything in New York which has made so deep an impression.

On Tuesday morning there was a service of praise held, as were all of the day meetings, except the denominational rallies, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Mrs. J. H. Knowles presiding. Missionary addresses of great power and interest filled the hour.

On Tuesday afternoon the missionary pioneers were present and spoke

before the rally of the Woman's Union Missionary Society (whose fiftieth anniversary we were celebrating and whose president, Mrs. S. J. Broadwell, was in the chair). These represented both the early workers in this country and on the field. There were greetings from Mrs. Alvah Hovey; Mrs. Adoniram Judson Barrett (Mrs. Montgomery's mother); Mrs. Jacob Chamberlain, India; Mrs. J. W. Scudder, India; Mrs. S. J. Rhea, Persia; Mrs. J. H. Shedd, Persia; Mrs. Reutlinger, Africa, and others. And Mrs. William Butler, a Mother in Israel, who, at ninety-one years of age, was able to make herself heard in the great assemblage.

This group of women, both in appearance and in power, seemed, as Mrs. Barrett wittily expressed it, "out of place as pioneers, they were so much like contemporaries," which suggests one of two things; either there must be something stimulating and preservative in this kind of work, or it is women of unusual strength, breadth and power to whom it appeals. In either case it is to be recommended as productive of longevity, vitality and vivacity.

A most thrilling close to this interesting afternoon was the greeting to the pioneers by the young women of the Orient, six young girls of India, Burma, China and Turkey, whose attractive personalities demonstrated the power of Christianity to meet the needs of every race. Miss Helen B. Calder laid before the older women an Easter lily as a token of the tribute young womanhood wishes to pay to these who have borne the burden and heat of the day. One could not but be struck with the significance of the contrast in height between this tall American girl, the heir of a century of freedom, and the petite maidens of the Orient, above whom she stood head and shoulders high.

On the same day there was a most delightful evening with the authors of the text-books. Nine of these were present and spoke. If there were any in the audience who had any question as to whether the brightest people had been chosen to write the books (of course, only such as had not read the books could have such doubt) they surely were reassured. A charming, entertaining, but purposeful group of speakers made their hearers glad that they had come to Carnegie Hall.

In the chair was the woman to whom is due the original idea and the wonderful planning of the great campaign, Mrs. Peabody whom we all delight to honor. Hers was a great idea, great in its conception, its development and its execution. "Let her own works praise her through the gates."

Wednesday morning was given to "Old Problems and New Solutions" at meetings in two churches. The speakers were missionary leaders from Chicago, Louisville, Denver, Boston, Philadelphia, Nashville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Washington. Surely, "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom."

And then came the great luncheon where more than six thousand women broke bread together in three great hostleries. The presiding officers were women well known in New York City: Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. W. I. Haven, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren

and Mrs. Philip Carpenter. Music was furnished in the Hotel Astor by the great organ and the St. Thomas boy choir; in the other hotels by orchestras with violin and harp solos. Mrs. Montgomery, the tireless, spoke at every hotel, and other speakers of "The Troupe" made themselves heard, and their hearers glad to hear them.

Thursday morning the various denominational rallies were held. The Congregationalists met in Broadway Tabernacle, where Mrs. Abert J. Lyman who had returned from a trip around the world less than two weeks before, spoke upon "The Appeal of Contrast." Mrs. Etta D. Marden talked of the Gedik Pasha work with which she is connected and for which the Jubilee offerings of our denomination are asked. Mrs. Lyman Baird, of Chicago, brought the greetings of the Board of the Interior, of which she is president, and spoke briefly of her observations in the Orient. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn.

The Jubilee gifts were presented at these denominational rallies and reported not by denominations, but as a total, in the afternoon.

On Thursday afternoon was The Jubilee, when reports were brought by the chairmen of the Jubilees in the different cities. These reports bore unanimous testimony to the unity in work which has been shown and to the power of prayer; to the deep impression which had been made upon the community, and to the after results and influence of these meetings.

On the final evening, when Carnegie Hall was filled to overflowing, and simultaneous meetings were held in four churches near by, the Jubilee reached its climax. President Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College, was in the chair. There was a great vested choir made up of singers from the choral societies of many churches, under the direction of Mr. Richard Henry Warren, and with Mr. Clarence Dickinson at the organ. There were two addresses, by Dr. Arthur Smith, of China, and Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, who has been the inspiration and central figure at all the Jubilees. She has demonstrated the wisdom of her election to this beautiful and far-reaching work. Few, if any women, have had such opportunity as this campaign has brought to her and most nobly has she risen to it. She has won universal praise for her power, her tact, her charm and her womanliness. God has chosen her for great things whereof we are glad.

The preparation for this National Jubilee by forty parlor meetings and by a regular weekly prayer circle under the guidance of Mrs. J. H. Knowles should not be passed by. Beautiful homes have been thrown open, and women of wealth and of position have been eager to serve as hostesses and speakers. Outside of New York City, in this territory, there have been Jubilees in Syracuse, Oswego, Fulton, Elmira, Corning, Binghamton, Utica, Rome, Watertown, Geneva, Kingston, Newburgh, Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Dobbs Ferry, Mount Vernon, Huntington, Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark, East Orange and Plainfield; and they are still to be held in Paterson, Yonkers, Ithaca, Cornell and Jamestown.

The offering from New York amounted to about one hundred and

thirty-one thousand dollars, with the certainty of more to come. This, added to previous offerings in other cities, brought the grand total to nine hundred thousand, not the full million hoped for as a Jubilee gift, but the end is not yet.

It has been a wonderful time, probably the largest gathering of women for any purpose whatever. It is an occasion for deep joy in the hearts of Christian women that it was not for entertainment nor amusement, nor even for culture, but for the extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ upon earth.



HELPS FOR LEADERS

The "World in Boston" is now here with all its help. The Hall of Methods is the department where you can get most help. In that hall have been collected the very best suggestions for work with young people and children. Be sure to have your notebook with you when you go. You will want to take down suggestions of plans which have been used successfully by the stewards.

Be sure to hear Miss Craigen tell her stories for primary, junior and intermediate children. Also hear just as many of the other story-tellers as you can. Story-telling should be something with which we as leaders are very familiar. A story can be used with such good effect in our work. These workers will tell you where you can find just the stories which you want. In this same hall there are times when sample programs are being worked out. This material ought to be a great help in planning your work next year.

You will be much gratified to see the interests of the different ages to which we should appeal, illustrated on the walls back of the tables. The stewards will be only too happy to suggest helps for working out the material to be used in making these points of contact. We have reached a time when we know that we must pay strict attention in all our work to the adaptation of our methods to the children before us. No one of us can afford to give to her boys and girls grown-up-people's material made over. These active children must have ideas presented to them which they can grasp. This is your task and mine and the "World in Boston" presents the most exhaustive mine of help for this work that we have ever had brought to our doors.

When your boys and girls go to the exposition, you are going to have each one of them make some kind of a report of what he has seen, I know. This will give them some means of expression. If you could ask certain

groups to report certain sections, I should think that you might be able to get good results. Your closing meeting of the year might be this report meeting. With a little direction from you the boys and girls could prepare this meeting and conduct it themselves. This ought to give inspiration which will last the summer months and make fall work easier.

The May Festival this year is to be held, as you know, in connection with the "World in Boston." We gather at ten o'clock Saturday morning, May 6, have our offering and sing together. Then Mr. Sumner R. Vinton is going to give us some moving pictures and at eleven o'clock we are going around the exposition to see all that we can in an hour's time. At twelve o'clock we shall be ready to go home for lunch. We hope that your boys and girls are going to have a share in the Festival this year. L. C. W.



THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be held with the Old Colony Branch, in the First Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., Wednesday, May 24th. Sessions at 10.30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Missionary addresses and other exercises of interest promise a profitable day and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AUXILIARIES

TOPIC FOR MAY

"WESTERN WOMEN IN EASTERN LANDS"—CHAPTER VI

As was suggested last month these two programs, April and May, concluding the season's study in many societies, will be most helpful if they are made personal. Our own society—how do we stand?—what can we do to advance?—expresses the idea.

Following out the "Suggestions" in the April number, there should be at this time an Experience Half-Hour, in which members will tell of new members, new subscriptions, progress of any effort in the past month. Let either the leader of the devotions, or some one appointed, introduce these experiences in a three minute talk with Jubilee Echoes, especially to show the natural relation between the enthusiasm awakened by Jubilee meetings and advance work in local societies.

The other half hour may well be devoted to the consideration of,

One Congregational Aim of the Jubilee, Advance at Gedik Pasha.

(1) The opportunity of Congregationalists among Moslems in the Turkish Empire. Five minute paper.

(2) Gedik Pasha and Mrs. Marden. Ten minute talk. (Preferably by some woman who has heard Mrs. Marden.)

The leaflet on Gedik Pasha can be obtained from Miss Hartshorn, 704 Congregational House. The sum needed for purchase and enlargement, \$50,000, not all secured.

Give space and time for prayer.

Close with a definite policy for further advance. Continue steadily even if this is the last meeting of the season, that with the fall an encouraging beginning may be assured.

M. L. D.

SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS

Perhaps first in interest, and certainly first in comprehensiveness, is the article in the April *Atlantic*, "The New Missionary Outlook," based on the work of the Edinburgh Conference.

UNITED STUDY COURSE.—"Woman and the Regeneration of India." *Missionary Review*, April.

CHINA.—"Christianity in Awakened China," *Review and Expositor*, April.

KOREA.—"Korea, the Land of Opportunity," and "A Traveler's Sunday at Peng Yang, Korea," *Missionary Review*, April.

AFRICA.—"Signs of Awakening in Nyasaland," and "The Assiut Training College," *Missionary Review*, April.

INDIA.—"From Mughal to Briton," *Scribner's*, April.

TURKEY.—"Young Turkey after Two Years," *Nineteenth Century*, March.

PAPAL LANDS.—"The Roman Catholic Church in Italy at the Present Hour," *Hibbard Journal*, April. "Underlying Causes of the Mexican Revolution," *North American*, April

F. V. E.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from February 18 to March 18, 1911.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

MAINE.		
<i>Eastern Maine Branch</i> .—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Belfast, First Ch., Aux., 10, Ladies, 16; Bremen, Ladies, 3; Brewer, South, Pearson Aux., 5; Camdeu, First Ch., Aux., 21; Lincoln, Children's Miss. Meeting, 40 cts.; Waldoboro, Aux., 1,	56 40	
<i>Western Maine Branch</i> .—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Lyman, Cong. Ch., 5; Portland, St. Lawrence Ch., Aux., 20, Second Parish Ch., 11, Aux. (Th. Off., 27), 31.55, State St. Ch., Aux. (Add'l Th. Off., 2.10), 4.53, Williston Ch., In Mem. of Carl Putnam Hooper, 20, Aux., 98.04. <i>Jubilee</i> , Portland, High St. Ch., 100. Less expenses, 11.60,	278 52	
Total,	334 92	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>New Hampshire Branch</i> .—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 No. Spring St., Concord. Bennington, C. E. Soc., 5; Lancaster, S. S., Study Club, 8; Ports-		mouth, Mrs. E. P. Kimball, 25. <i>Jubilee</i> , Friend, 10,
		48 00
VERMONT.		
<i>Vermont Branch</i> .—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Bennington, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Ludlow, C. E. Soc., 10; Lyndon, Ladies, 10; Montpelier, Bethany Miss. Soc., 25.25; Newport, Aux., 5; Orleans, Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Meta Bowman); Swanton, Aux., 11; Wallingford, Aux., 24.50; Waitsfield, C. E. Soc., 2; Westminster West, C. E. Soc., 5; Woodstock, Aux., 58.20,	163 95	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Friends,	2 00	
<i>Andover and Woburn Branch</i> .—Mrs. E. S. Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Lawrence. Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux., 16, Kirk St. Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. D. E. Yarnell, Mrs. Francis W. Qua), 60; North Chelmsford, Aux., 16. <i>Jubilee</i> , Woburn, First Ch., Miss. Study Cl., 10, Mrs. S. A. Norton, 25,	127 00	
<i>Berkshire Branch</i> .—Miss Mabel A. Rice, Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield. Friends, 115; Hinsdale, Aux., 11.20;		

Housatonic, Aux., 14.66; Pittsfield, First Ch., M. B., 50. Less expenses, 78 cts., 190 08

Franklin County Branch.—Mrs. John P. Logan, Treas., 3 Grinnell St., Greenfield. Buckland, Aux., 2, Jr. S. S., 1.35, Prim. S. S., 94 cts.; Greenfield, Aux., 43; Northfield, Aux., 35. *Jubilee*, Greenfield, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Snow, 5, 87 29

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 30; Amherst, North, Aux., 10; Greenwich, Sunshine Soc., 3; Hadley, C. E. Soc., 5; North Hadley, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Aaron Scott), 25; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 56.66. *Jubilee*, Northampton, Friend, 25, 154 66

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Claflin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Hudson, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Emma E. Brigham), 25; Marlboro, Union Ch., S. S., 10; South Framingham, Aux., 8. *Jubilee*, Framingham, Dr. Ellen L. Keith, 10; South Framingham, Mrs. Mary L. Pitts, 1; Wellesley, Miss Sarah Frances Whiting, Miss Elizabeth Whiting, 20, 74 00

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 95 Maple St., Milton. Braintree, South, Woman's Guild, 10; Brockton, Porter Ch., Aux., 50; Hanover, Second Ch., Aux., 8; Marshfield, Aux., 3; Randolph, Aux., 5; Sharon, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Daphne S. Naramore), 4, Coral Builders, 8.50; Weymouth Heights, Aux., 30; Weymouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., 16.28, Union Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Elizabeth White, Mrs. Prescott Torrey), 54.46; Wollaston, Aux. (Add'l Th. Off., 10), 40, 229 24

Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Rannels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. *Jubilee*, Taunton, Aux., 15 00

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Holyoke, Second Ch., Aux., Th. Off., 97.41; Monson, Aux., 10; Springfield, Sixteen Acres M. C., 5, South Ch., Aux., 41.10; Wilbraham, North, Grace Union Ch., Aux. (prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Frances Wall). *Jubilee*, Off. at Springfield Meet., 561.36; Holyoke, Mrs. Helen M. Prentiss, 10; Westfield, Mrs. C. S. Mills, 2, 726 87

Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 41 Garden St., Cambridge. Allston, Dan. of Cov., 20; Auburndale, Aux., 34, S. S., 5; Boston, Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., 28, Old South Ch., Aux., 47, Old South Guild, 50, Park St. Ch., Woman's Guild, 50, Union Ch., Aux., 100; Brookline, Harvard Ch., W. M. S., 75, Leyden Ch., Beacon Lights, 1.30; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 14; Charlestown, First Ch., Aux., 10; Chelsea, Central Ch., Women Workers, 10; Dorchester, Second Ch., Y. L. M. S., 25; Everett, Courtland St. Ch., Washburn C. E. Soc., 2; Medfield, Aux., 15; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux., 8; Newton Highlands, Aux., 25.58; Newton, West, C. R., 10.84; Newtonville, John Frye Bell, 1.75, S. S., 5; Roslindale, Mary and Martha Guild, 15; Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept., 47; Somer-

ville, West, C. R., 5; Waltham, C. E. Soc., 10. *Jubilee*, Off. at Ann. Meet., 52.50; Auburndale, Mrs. F. E. Clark, 5; Boston, Off. at Cong. Rally, 566.23, Mrs. Amos Barnes, 5, Mrs. S. B. Capron, 10, Mrs. N. W. C. Holt, 5, Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton, 100, Mrs. G. B. Hugo, 10, Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, 100, Miss Sophie Moen, 100, Mrs. Arthur Perry, 50, Mrs. H. H. Proctor, 100, Mrs. John Butler Smith, 10, Mrs. Arthur W. Tufts, 25, Miss Marjorie R. Van Winkle, 50; Brookline, Mrs. A. S. Hathaway, 5, Miss Sarah A. Langworthy, 5; Cambridge, In Memoriam, 26, Friend, in Mem. C. M. H., 50, Friend, 250, Miss J. Anna Sparrow, 15; Hyde Park, Mrs. H. N. Barnum, 1, Miss Emma L. Goodell, 5; Jamaica Plain, Mrs. William H. Teel, 25; Newton, Mrs. W. P. Ellison, 25, Miss Virginia W. Emery, 1; Newton, West, Mrs. H. E. Fales, 5; Newtonville, Mrs. D. Brewer Eddy, 50; Roxbury, Friend, 2, Mrs. Alfred Ziegler, 5; Watertown, Mrs. S. Gay Greenwood, 5; West Stoughton, Mrs. Beatrice Codwise, 5, 2,283 20

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 9 Ripley St., Worcester. Holden, Aux., 34. *Jubilee*, Off. at Worcester Meet., 207.55; Winchendon, North Ch., Aux., Friend, 5, 246 55

Total, 4,135 89

LEGACIES.

Boston.—Mrs. Ellen A. Winslow, by Frank H. Wiggin, Extr., final payment, 177 38

Hopkinton.—Lowell B. Mayby, by George L. Hemenway, Extr., add'l, 314 33

Roxbury.—Miss Grace Soren, by Miss Emily Soren, Extr., 100 00

Total, 591 71

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Barrington, Bayside Gleaners, 60; Chepachet, Prim. S. S., 2.10; Providence, Union Ch., C. R., 16.05; Slatersville, Aux., 18.50. *Jubilee*, Barrington, Mrs. H. B. Buffington, 5, Miss Ruth W. Colley, 5; Edgewood, Mrs. E. L. Shepley, 2, 108 65

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. New London, Mrs. J. N. Harris, 409.20; Woodstock, First Ch., Pansy Band, 28.50. *Jubilee*, New London, Mrs. J. N. Harris, 100; Norwich Town, Miss Charlotte C. Gulliver, 2, 539 70

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. on Clara E. Hillver Fund, 400; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., 41, Farmington Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, Windsor Ave. Ch., Aux., 52.55; New Britain, First Ch., Y. W. F. M. S., 100, South Ch., F. M. S., 16.85; North Manchester, C. E. Soc., 20; Jr. C. E. Soc., 20; West Hartford, Aux., 72; Windsor Locks, Aux., 220. *Jubilee*, Coll. at Y. L. Meet., 15; Ellington, Miss Ennice C. Kibbe, 5; Windsor Locks, Mrs. J. M. Morse, 10, 974 80

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven, Friends, 935; A Friend, 300; Bridgeport, South Ch., S. S. Class, 5; Durham, Aux., 25; Ivoryton, Aux., 26; Mission Helpers, 5; Meriden, First Ch., Aux., 4; Middlebury, C. E. Soc., 20; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 38.01; Naugatuck, Aux., 50; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 246.75; City Mission Mothers, Aux., 4; Pilgrim Ch., C. E. Soc., 8; United Ch., Girls' League, 10; Norwalk, Aux., 25; Stratford, Aux., 50; Washington, C. E. Soc., 10; Woodbridge, C. R., 2.50; Golden Rule Band, 20. *Jubilee*, Off. at New Haven Meet., 308; Add'l Jubilee Gifts, 169,

2,201 26

Total, 3,718 36

LEGACY.

New Haven.—Abbie Ogden, by Livingston W. Cleveland, Extr., 1,909 00

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn.—Friend, *Jubilee* Gift, 100 00

Corbetsville.—Friend, 75 00

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, *Jubilee*, Albany, Coll. at *Jubilee* Meet., 24.50; Buffalo, Friend, 1, Miss Laura E. Cook, 5, Mrs. P. H. Mixer, 1,

31 50

Total, 206 50

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. *Jubilee*, Pa., McKeesport, Friend, 1 00

FLORIDA.

W. H. M. U.—Miss Alice E. Guild, Treas., Winter Park, Fla. *Ata.*, Calhoun, Misses Lord, 25 00

OHIO.

Defiance.—Mrs. Mary A. Millholland, 5 00

CANADA.

Canada Cong. W. B. M., Miss Emily Thompson, Treas., Toronto, 214 40

SOUTH AFRICA.

Rhodesia.—*Jubilee*, Mrs. Wilder in mem. of Mary L. Scammon, 25 00

TURKEY.

Ad: bazar.—C. E. Soc. and Jr. C. E. Soc., 25 00

CHINA.

Tung-chou.—Woman's C. E. Soc., 36, Light Bearers, 5, 41 00

Donations, \$4,657 53

Buildings, 4,329 14

Specials, 66 00

Legacies, 2,491 71

Total, \$11,544 38

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1910 TO MAR. 18, 1911.

Donations, \$35,132 85

Buildings, 10,315 64

Specials, 741 77

Legacies, 12,987 63

Total, \$59,177 89

EWELL FUND.

Bequest of Rev. John L. Ewell, Washington, D. C., in mem. of Emily Spofford Ewell, by Arthur W. Ewell and Robert H. Ewell, Extrs., 792 00

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR

Mrs. S. E. HURLBUT, TREASURER

RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 10, TO MARCH 10, 1911.

COLORADO	\$95 25
ILLINOIS	1,320 44
INDIANA	31 00
IOWA	382 32
KANSAS	110 50
MICHIGAN	538 00
MINNESOTA	369 35
MISSOURI	166 50
MONTANA	7 55
NEBRASKA	170 85
NORTH DAKOTA	65 63
OHIO	699 94
OKLAHOMA	5 00
SOUTH DAKOTA	52 50
WISCONSIN	504 70
WYOMING	29 27
ALABAMA	5 06
GEORGIA	17 16
TENNESSEE	21 98
TEXAS	10 00
CHINA	20 00
TURKEY	35 00
MISCELLANEOUS	296 12
Receipts for the month	\$5,014 02

Previously acknowledged	\$18,715 83
Total since October, 1910	\$23,729 85

GOLDEN JUBILEE FUND.

Receipts for the month	\$168 00
Previously acknowledged	905 65
Total since October, 1910	\$1,073 65

BUILDING FUND.

Receipts for the month	\$437 10
Previously acknowledged	5,430 49
Total since October, 1910	\$5,867 59

ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

Receipts for the month	\$42 50
Previously acknowledged	369 06
Total since October, 1910	\$411 56

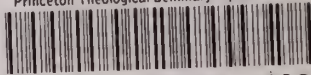
MISS FLORA STARR, Asst. Treas.

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